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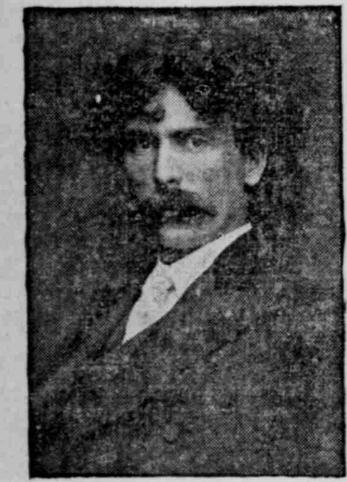
CAMERAS

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY. 24 West Washington Street.

ERNEST THOMPSON SETON AT TOM-LINSON HALL TO-DAY.

He Will Talk Afternoon and Evening Under Auspices of Manual Training High School.

Ernest Thompson Seton, the lamous au ther naturalist, will be at the Denison House to-day. There is an accumulation of mail awaiting him there, ready for his perusal when he arrives. He will deliver illustrated lectures in Tomlinson Hall this afternoon



ERNEST THOMPSON SETON. and evening under the auspices of the senior class of Manual Training High School. The afternoon lecture, which will begin at 3:45 o'clock, is intended specially for school chiidren, and the indications are that four or five thousand of the little ones will greet the distinguished lecturer. The afternoon subject, "Wild Animals at Home and in Sport," was chosen with the view of both pleasing and in-

structing children, and of entertaining Mr. Thompson Seton illustrates his lectures with stereopticon pictures. Some of these pictures are drawings from life made by himself and others are snap-shot photographs of wild animals he has known in the places they frequent. While Mr. Seton's entertainment is called a lecture, it is

more in the nature of story telling, for which the author has a natural gift, One feature that will interest children is his imitation of the "talk" or cries of wild animals. The subject of the night lecture will be "Animal Minds and Heroes." This will prove as interesting as the afternoon entertainment. The senior class of M. T. H. S. has fixed the prices of adraission very and hopes the hall will be filled both afternoon and night. The money returns, if there be

the school's gymnasium fund. SOUTH SIDE TURNERS.

The Second Anniversary Celebrated

any after payment of expenses, will go to

by the Members. The South Side Turnverein last night celebrated its ninth annual anniversary with a programme of music, gymnastic exercises and a ball in the new building. It is the second anniversary festival that has been held in the new building. The programme began at 8 o'clock with a march by the orchestra, followed by the annual address by President Henry Victor. He reviewed the history of the society, and said that since the last anniversary celebration the membership has doubled. He also told what remarkable progress has been made since the society was organized, in 1893.

The finances of the society, he said, are in

excellent condition. There are now 530

members in the several physical culture Following the address of President Victor there was a song by the South Side Maennerchor. The physical culture class of boys ranging in age from twelve to sixteen years gave an exhibition of pole turning, herse and pyramid vaulting. The ladies' class gave a hoop exercise, and the first part of the evening's programme closed with a rack and pyramid exercise by the old members of the society. The second part of the programme began with an overture by the orchestra. The active old members of the society gave a dumbbell exercise, the active Turners an exhibition of vaulting and pyramid exercise. and the ladies' class gave an exhibition of Indian club swinging. Adolph Trumper and Louis Decker had a wrestling match, and Irvin Backer gave an exhibition of

After the exercises the ladies served supper in the dining room, and the rest of the evening was spent in dancing.

Arbitration Committee Met.

The arbitration committee of Central Labor Union yesterday finished the hearing of the differences between the Painters' Union, the paper hangers and Organizer hour had reached a decision. The decision proposition, nothing more. There is no is reserved until to-night, when the com- | more reason for selling gas in the present mittee will report to Central Labor Union. | manner than there would be for a huckster

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS THINK THEIR USE WOULD BE WISE.

August Kiefer, W. H. Armstrong and Others Say Meter System Is Cheaper than Present Rate.

IT MAY, HOWEVER, BE TOO LATE

SOME THINK METERS SHOULD HAVE BEEN USED LONG AGO.

Albrecht Kipp Criticises the Consumers' Gas Company-Gist of the Expressions.

The question of introducing gas meters for natural gas in this city has again come to the front, but this time it is being discussed without partisan bias. The evident failure of gas at the very threshold of winter has awakened the people to a realization of the truth of the oft-repeated declaration that the precious natural fuel has been recklessly wasted. On every hand may be heard expressions distinctly favorable to the introduction of meters. "If meters will save gas and induce the companies to bring more to the city," say many people, "we are in favor of them. Let us have them by all means." A tour of | night, to consider the measure providing the wholesale district on South Meridian | for the refunding of the temporary loans street was made Saturday for the purpose of the city, submitted Thursday night by of learning the sentiment of business men | Mayor Bookwalter, an interesting point

on the question. therefore, to be willing to pay a little more passing the bond measure. The Demo-The fuel question is certainly a serious one and I earnestly hope the city authorities will take it up promptly and give it careful consideration. The poor man with one fire is just as much interested in the question as is the rich man, so there is no need of injecting politics into its discussion. I honestly believe that if we should adopt the meter system we could get enough gas to keep us warm this winter.'

COST SMALLER WITH METERS. "We concluded when we moved into our present place of business, two years ago," system was the only fair way to use natwhat we did get, so we made application for a meter and have had it ever since. Our experience with a meter has been that it only be insured by gaining the point that a has cost us, paying at the rate of 10 cents a thousand cubic feet, 33 1-3 per cent. less same gas connections at the old ordinance or flat rates. Of course, if there were an more pleasant, but when the supply is so uncertain the meter is undoubtedly advantageous. I believe the general use of meters would so distribute the use of the gas that we might have it for domestic for several years yet."

Captain Armstrong told of a curious inby what is commonly termed the flat rates. | measure. At his residence, for instance, he found that he could not get enough gas to run his furnace and dispensed with the connection, using anthracite coal instead. He told the gas company that he would keep the grate connections in his house, when he was surprised to learn that the cost of all grates in rooms which have hot-air registers is double the cost where there is no register. When he remonstrated against this charge, urging that he used coal in his furnace, he was informed that that made no difference | Republicans Out There Admire Senawhatever-there was a register in the room with his grate, hence he must pay double for the grate. This he takes to be an addition of meters.

tional argument in favor of the introduc-"I for one would be quite willing to have meters put in," said Claude Griffith. "Of course, the question then arises as to what would be an equitable rate. That is the point, but I am not conversant enough with the natural gas situation to know whether the companies should be allowed to charge more than 10 cents a thousand or not. To be sure, we all know that the Consumers' | tel. Columbus, Kan., is in Cherokee county, Gas Trust Company is practically paid out | in the southern part of the State, along the on the basis on which it started, and that ought to be taken into consideration in

fixing the price of gas by meter. plenty of natural gas," continued Mr. Griffith, "and that there the cost is 30 cents a seems to me that it would stop a great deal ple and after he left the leading Republican anthracite coal at \$7 a ton. It certainly of the waste of natural gas to introduce newspaper of Topeka "sounded" the Remeters, and therefore it would be a good | thing to have them. I have for the past three or four winters been paying out \$30 | choice for President in 1904. Mr. Richart would have no objection to pay even banks, double the present meter rate for gas if I could have the assurance that I would get as much as I needed.'

enough now to make consideration of the meter question worth while," said Marion been in favor of the use of meters and we are yet if their introduction will do any good. I fear it is too late in the day, though. We had our chance and threw State in 1884. Mr. Fairbanks has many it away and now we must suffer the conse- warm admirers among the leading men of

MAY BE TOO LATE. Joseph O'Connor talked in a manner similar to Mr. Ward. "We have always been in favor of meters for natural gas." he said, "but we incline to the opinion that the gas is played out now or so nearly so

said: "We have talked meters all along. it would conserve the gas to use meters

panies should furnish the meters." meters," said Albrecht Kipp, "but I will about the only solution of the bread-andtell you what I want to see aired in the newspapers more than anything else, and that is the way a few individuals are using the Consumers' Gas Trust Company. When Topeka for hire is also common property; the stockholders go to the office and ask to see the books they are turned down 'cold.' We have not had a single report of the com- self for the bar and a successful public pany's condition since it started. We do t know even how much Bement Lyman draws for salary. I want to see the com-

pany's books examined and a straightforward statement or report submitted to the stockholders. "I scarcely think the public will give much heed to anything I may have to say on the subject of natural gas," said John H. Dilks, president of the Indianapolis Hardware Company, with a smile, "since have been identified with the gas interests, but I will tell you my opinion on one point, and I hope I will not be misunderstood. I am not now actively engaged in the gas business, but I believe more gas could be brought in from the fields if conlitions were different. The truth is that the mains through which the gas is piped into the city are not large enough to carry more gas. But in order to provide mains of sufficient size the companies would be compelled to lay out a vast sum of money. Do you think they would go to this additional expense to bring gas here to be burned extravagantly as it is and has been burned? Certainly not. If, however, meters should be introduced and gas be consumed on a fair and equitable basis like John Blue. It was a long session, and any other commodity, people paying a there were several heated arguments on reasonable rate for what they use, the both sides. At times remarks became so companies would have assurance that if personal that Chairman Koch had to call | they should provide means to bring more the speakers to order with his gavel. After | gas here it would be burned economically all of the testimony was in the committee | and they would receive a just return on went into executive session and in a half | their investment. It is simply a business

say to each of his customers 'Give me cents and you can take as many eggs as

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Wm. Harris, Colored, Arrested Upon Complaint of Former Employer.

William Harris, a negro, was arrested yesterday morning by Patrolmen Morgan and Burmfuhrer and charged with burglary and petit larceny. It is claimed he broke into Haskins's cigar store at 738 Indiana avenue Friday night and stole some laundry, a small amount of money and some tobacco. He had formerly been employed in the store, but was discharged Friday morning. He returned in the afternoon and asked for a package of laundry belonging to himself, but had no money with which to pay for it. Haskins refused to give him the package, which was one of those taken Friday night. Lyman Starkes, of 816 Blake street, saw Harris in that vicinity early Saturday morning, and in a conversation with him Harris asked him not to tell Haskins that he had been seen near there the police by Starkes and Haskins. Harris was arrested once for tapping a till in Potter's grocery on Indiana avenue and served a term in the penitentiary for burglary.

TO PAY OFF CITY BONDS

ORDINANCE WILL FIND OPPOSITION IN THE COUNCIL.

Democratic Members Insist That It Must Have a Two-Thirds Majority to Pass.

At the special meeting of the Council, which in all probability will be held towill be raised, which is expected to cause "It looks this way to me," said Augustus | more or less commotion among the city Kiefer, "that we are paying for gas now fathers. The point is in regard to the numwhen we do not get it, and that we ought, ber of votes which will be necessary for

The Democratic contention is that the bond measure is an appropriation ordinance, and therefore requires, according to law, a two-thirds majority: The Republican view of the question is that the measure is not in reality an appropriasaid W. H. Armstrong, "that the meter | tion ordinance, but a measure providing for a refunding of a part of the city debt. In view of the presumed Democratic attiural gas, since under it we could know just | tude of antagonism to the measure, which | all of the Grand Army posts in the city, what we were getting and pay only for shows up, in a way, the financial incompetency of the previous administration, the

simple majority is all that is necessary. Thomas A. Wynne, chairman of the committee on finance, said yesterday that the than it would have cost had we kept the | committee would meet to-night to consider and recommend the passing of the measure He stated that the mayor was anxious to abundance of gas the flat rates would be | call another special meeting of the Council for to-night. Mr. Wynne is firm in the belief that a majority of the members of the Council will carry the bond measure | a part in the programme is Mrs. John C. to a successful issue.

James Moriarity took occasion at a recent Council meeting, after President Haldeman had requested him to "go 'way back," purposes in reasonably sufficient quantity to threaten Democratic opposition to all things of Republican initiation, and as Mr. Moriarity has taken the position of leader of the minority it is believed that equality that prevails where persons pay he will mass his followers against the

KANSAS NO MORE

EDITOR WILLARD M. RICHART SAYS IT IS A GREAT STATE.

tor Fairbanks-The Next Senator from Kansas.

Willard M. Richart, editor of the Columbus (Kan.) Courier and a personal acnoted Kansas writer, is at the Denison Holine between Kansas and the Territory Editor Richart is a product of Kansas and "I understand that in Chicago they have knows the State well. He is an ardent admirer of Senator Fairbanks. Last summer thousand, and that the consumers are satis- when the senator spent some time in Kanfied with the rate since it is cheaper than sas he made himself popular with the peopublican editors of the State as to their or \$40 for coal besides the gas I used, and was among those who favored Mr. Fair-

Senator Fairbanks addressed the state soldiers' reunion at Hutchinson during his "I don't know whether we have gas visit to Kansas. In speaking of Mr. Fairbanks's popularity last night, Mr. Richart "Our firm has, however, always | said: "Senator Fairbanks made the greatest impression on the people of Kansas since James G. Blaine campaigned in our In speaking of the political situation in

Kansas Mr. Richart declared that the Populist party is in a state of complete dissolution. "The Democratic party is absorbing the Populist party in our State." he said. "Cherokee county was the banner Populist county in the United States, but on last Tuesday we elected Republican county ofthat it is idle to talk about conserving it." ficers. It was a general Republican victory William L. Baker, of Baker & Thornton, all over Kansas. As well as we are able to lowa and engaged in freighting upon the estimate from the petty nature of the elections, there were unusual Republican gains. It was a plain business proposition that The next United States senator from Kanwe should have heeded at the start. Still sas will be Charles Curtis, now member of Congress from the First district. Mr. Curtis's mother was a full-blooded Shawnee Ineven at this late date, but I would not think dian. All Kansas knows that Curtis as a anybody would be justified in incurring the boy was a jockey in most of the handicaps expense on his own account. The com- and futurities pulled off in that section of the State. But the people generally do not he displayed so much ability that he was "Yes I am in favor of natural gas know, perhaps, that riding a race horse was butter problem which offered itself to the future representative at Washington. That Curtis as a young man drove a hack in that he drove a hack by day and studied law far into the night; that he fitted himcareer without once losing step with the army of bread-winners, is information none the less true but less widely diffused. In 1889 Mr. Curtis made his first fight for the congressional nomination. He was a victim of one of the peculiar combinations for which Kansas is noted and was defeated by his friends. His Indian blood asserted itself and he arose in the convention and caustically denounced his supposed friends, but oledged his fealty to the nominee. In 1892 Curtis was again a candidate for Congress. Meanwhile Kansas had been subjected to a series of political eruptions. The Populist party had its feet in the stirrup and its hands in the crib. John G. Otis, a milk man, had gone to Congress in 1890 with more than 4,000 votes to spare. Curtis that year made a phenomenal campaign and Otis went back to his milk route. Curtis had turned a 4,000 minority into a 2,000 majority. He was then thirty-two years old. "Business in Kansas," continued Mr. Richart, "was never better in spite of the lrought. Kansas has ceased to be a onecrop State. We used to raise nothing but forn and when we falled in that we went o the poorhouse until another crop time. Now we are raising a great diversity of grain. Kansas is a great State and has a

> great future. Mr. Richart says that Gabriel Schmuck, formerly reporter of the Indiana Supreme fourt, is now located in Galena, Kan., and s making a big success in zinc and lead mining.

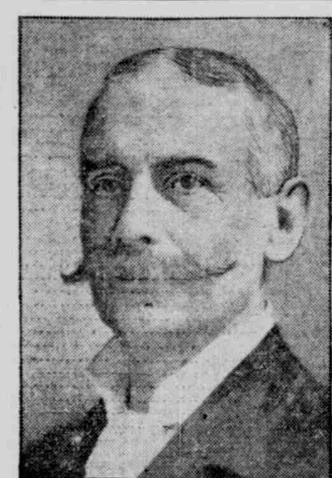
New Planos 1165 and up at Wuischner's.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE lanta campaign. His ability was so conspicuous that on the repeated recommenda-

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD HERE THIS WEEK.

Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, One of the Greatest Union Soldiers Now Living-Other Celebrities.

There can be no doubt from the responses which Henry C. Adams, the secretary of the local committee, is receiving that the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be a marked success. It will not be one of those large and enthusiastic meetings which were held twenty years ago when Generals Sherman, Logan and scores on that night. The matter was reported to of men now dead attended the sessions,

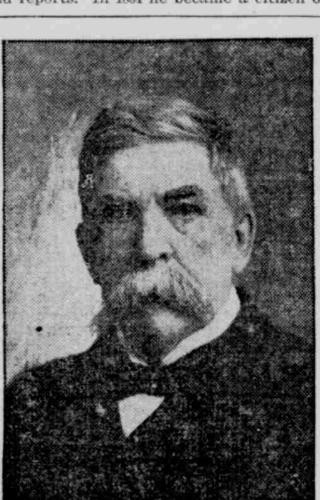


COL. CORNELIUS CADLE, Recording Secretary.

if we can get gas. I am in favor of meters, cratic members of the body will insist on a and others now living were younger and two-thirds vote to put the measure through, more vigorous, but it will be one of the war he became a civil engineer. He was claiming that it cannot be legally passed largest meeting held in recent years. Alwithout a two-thirds majority. The Re- ready about seventy-five members of the publicans will in all likelihood insist that society have signified their intention to be a majority for the measure is all that is present, among whom are several promirequired for its being made a city ordi- nent men. Speaker Henderson will be present and will speak at the banquet if not at the public meeting in the German House. The speaker lost a leg serving in the Army of the Tennessee and has since been reminded of that service by two or three reamputations. Commander-in-chief Torrence will be here Tuesday night and remain until Wednesday afternoon. During his visit he will be tendered a reception by Chapman Post having taken the initiative point is of the utmost importance, and it Saturday night. Post commanders and is believed the success of the measure can committees will meet at the Century Club rooms in the Denison this evening to make arrangements. The commander-in-chief served in the Army of the Potomac, but comes at the urgent request of General Dodge and Secretary Adams. The banquet have the matter settled at once and would Thursday evening in the Denison will be a brilliant affair. About a hundred guests will attend. Among those who will have

> Black, which will be unique. As has before been stated, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee is the oldest of at Raleigh, N. C., soon after the surrender of Joe Johnston's army. It has held a meeting every year since. It has had but three presidents-Generals Rawlins, Sherman and Dodge.

Major General Grenville Mellen Dodge is one of the few prominent Union commanders now living. He was born in Putnamville, Danvers, Mass., April 12, 1831. He worked from the time he was ten years of age, driving a butcher's cart in summer and keeping his father's book store in winter. By studying evenings and with a winter's term at an academy he fitted for and entered Norwich University, in Vermont, in 1846, to take the military and scientific course. He graduated as a civil engineer and from Partridge's Military School in In 1851 he came West, locating in Peru, Ill., where he soon entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Subsequently, he was in the employ other railroads. In 1852 he predicted the construction of a Pacific railroad, and in 1853 made a reconnoissance west of the Missouri river with a view of determining the location of the great Pacific railroad of the future. The bill authorizing the construction of the road passed by Congress quaintance of William Allen White, the in 1861 was based chiefly upon his surveys and reports. In 1854 he became a citizen of



GEN. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

plains, sending the first through wagon train to Denver. All the while he continued his surveys for the Union Pacific Railroad. With all of his activities he found time to give attention to military affairs by organizing a company in Council Bluffs in 1856, which was one of the first to tender its services to the Governor of Iowa in 1861. In the raising and equipping of troops made colonel of the Fourth Iowa, which he recruited in a few weeks, and also Dodge's battery. So prompt was his action that he reported regiment and battery to General Fremont at St. Louis in August, 1861. He soon was assigned to the command of a brigade. In the desperate three days' battle at Pea Ridge, March 6, 7 and 8, 1862, three horses were killed under him and a fourth wounded. When word was sent to him to retreat he replied that retreat would be ruin, fought on, and helped to win a great victory by losing one-third of his command. He was severely wounded. He was made brigadier general. He was next set to rebuilding the Mobile & Ohio Railroad-an absolute necessity to Halleck's army at Corinth. Nov. 15, 1862, General Grant assigned General Dodge to the command of the Second Division of the Army of the Tennessee. While in charge of the district of Corinth he organized colored regiments and the First Alabama Cavalry. He opened the campaign of 1863 by defeating Forrest. After the fall of Vicksburg General Grant recommended his promotion to major general. It was said of him at this time that he built all the railroads needed in his own department, and John Shields, Living North of Broad destroyed those that could be of use to the enemy. General Grant, in his Memoirs, speaking of General Dodge's services during this period, said: "General Dodge, besides being a most capable soldier, was an experienced railroad builder. He had no tools to work with except those of the pioneers-axes, picks and spades, * * * In forty days General Dodge rebuilt 182 bridges and repaired 102 miles of railroad." Writing to General Sherman later regarding some plan which would have kept General Dodge guarding railroads, General

tions of Grant and Sherman he was made major general. He commanded the Six-teenth Corps. Aug. 19, 1884, he was dan-gerously wounded. At the request of General Grant he was assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri-a department which had been "the grave of generals," but he was successful. In July, 1865, he was sent to fight the Indians in Kansas, Colorado and other territory. A

his urgent request he was relieved of his

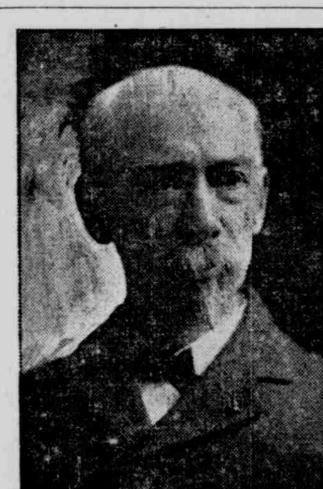
command in May, 1866, and his resignation

was accepted. General Grant recommended General Dodge for major general in the regular army. Out of the army General Dodge began his services as chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was elected to Congress in July, 1866, without solicitation, his taste. It was a difficult and arduous task, but he was a leader equal to the demands. In this building of railroads in pioneer, and saw his great work completed May 10, 1869. Since that time his time has

but refused a second election, as his du-ties with the Union Pacific were more to the wilderness, miles from a base, and in the face of hostile Indians, he was the been devoted to the planning, construction and promoting extensive railroad enterprises. His residence is in New York He is a member of Lincoln Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and was one of the first organizers of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Odd Fellows. General Andrew Hickenlooper, of Cincinanti, is another distinguished soldier and civilian, who has long been correspond-

ing secretary of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. He will be present at this meeting. In fact, he never misses one He was born in Hudson, O., Aug. 10, 1837. His ancestors came to Pennsylvania from Holland in 1693. His grandfather served in the revolutionary war. He was educated to be an engineer. He entered the Union service Aug. 31, 1861, as captain of "Hickenlooper's Battery," afterwards the Fifth Ohio Battery. His command was sent to Missouri and he became chief of artillery, in charge of the fortifications and defenses of St. Louis and the railroads. In March, 1862, he reported to General Grant on the Tennessee river. General Force, in his paper, "From Fort Henry to Corinth," gives a vivid account of the gallant and effective service of Hickenlooper's Bat-tery the first day of Shiloh, literally holding in check for hours the Confederate brigades which were pressing Prentiss's The second day of Shiloh he was assigned to duty as chief of artillery for the Sixth Division. Soon after he was made chief of artillery of the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee under General McPherson. In the campaign against Vicksburg under Grant he was chief engineer of the Seventeenth Corps, participat-He was chief of artillery to General Mc Pherson in the Atlanta campaign, participating in all the battles. He was in the "march to the sea," having in the meanwas mustered out Aug. 31, 1865. After th appointed United States marshal, but resigned in 1871 to become engineer of Cincinnati. In October, 1879, he was elected lieutenant governor of Ohio. In recent years he has been president of the Cincinanti Gas Company, which position he yet occupies. He is a member of the Grand Army, and is a past commander of the Loyal Legion, is a thirty-third-degree Mason and a member of the Odd Fellows. He will be here to-morrow. Another member of the society who will

be here to-day is Colonel Cornelius Cadle,



GEN. ANDREW HICKENLOOPER, Corresponding Secretary.

of Cincinnati. He has long been the secre tary of the society. He entered the service at the first of the war in an Ohio regiment and became a colonel before the close of the war, making, it is needless to add, an excellent record. In fact, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee honors only those who were the best of soldiers. Col Cadle is a Grand Army man, a Loyal Legioneer, serving as treasurer of the commandery-in-chief several years. He is the president of the Shiloh committee. Admiral Brown is assisting the local committee in making arrangements. The headquarters of the committee is in the Loval Legion rooms, 64 When building.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Governor Durbin Thinks There Are Many Reasons to Be Thankful.

Governor Durbin's Thanksgiving proclamation, made public late Saturday evening, possesses unusual interest on account of its allusions to the late President Mc-Kinley and his distinguished successor. The full text of the proclamation follows:

"With the Puritans of Plymouth Colony in the early settlement of our country originated the praiseworthy custom of setting aside a special day near the close of each year to be devoted to prayer and thanksgiving to the Giver of all Good for His infinite blessings and mercies. This example has successfully survived the intervening years and will continue to be emulated by Christian and Godfearing peo ple because its influences are manifestly for the betterment of mankind.

"Although the Nation is yet sorrowing on account of the death of a wise, prudent, just and eminent chef executive, there is comfort in the reflection that the close of his useful life was as beautiful as it had been honorable. He met the inevitable summons with faith sublime, surrendering to the Master with the words upon his lips: 'It is God's way; His will, not ours, be done.' Fortunately the burden borne by the fallen chief has been assumed by another, who looks to Divine guidance, and in whose patriotism the people have abiding confidence. 'God reigns and the government at Washington still lives." "Therefore, in conformity with the proclamation issued by the President of the United States, I hereby designate Thursday, Nov. 28, 1901, as a day when the people of Indiana shall abstain as far as practicable from all secular employment in order that they may assemble in their respective places of worship to reaffirm their faith in the wisdom and justice of our Creator and appeal to Him with honest hearts for the continuance of His love and mercy. Let us devoutly thank Him that our State and Nation have been spared the horrors of war, famine and pestilence-for the peace and prosperity that have blessed The earth has yielded abundantly for our essential needs and labor has been rewarded with remunerative employment. "Let us remember especially those who have sacrificed their lives upon the altar of our country and those on whom we depend for good government, for the upholding of the dignity of the law and the preservation of peace. Let those whom the good Lord has favored with abuniance share substantially with the less fortunate, and in all things honor the occasion in a manner which promises most for the upbuilding and betterment of the human race."

BIG BARN BURNED.

Ripple, the Owner.

A large barn, the property of John Shields, who resides three miles north of Broad Ripple, was burned last night. The barn was well filled with oats and hay and none of it was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Shields has been moving to another farm and last night none of his family was at the farm from which they are moving. The flames from the barn Grant said: "Dodge is too valuable an of- | were visible in this city and attracted ficer to be anywhere except in the front." | much attention. The loss on the barn was May 4, 1864, he was intrusted by General estimated at \$1,000, partially covered by SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c. the Tennessee in the opening of the At- | reach several hundred dellars.

The ZAZA

Muffler is the ONLY neck muffler with a special neck-fitting feature. We alone are agents for Indiana and Illinois of the ZAZA. This season the designs are Roman and Persian effects, and the qualities are in Silk and Satin. The ZAZA Muffler solves the problem of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Any man will be glad to get one. The ZAZA SELLS ON SIGHT. Last year we barely supplied the demand. Our road men are showing the

. . ZAZA . . . Havens & Geddes Co. INDIANAPOLIS.

NO GOODS SOLD AT RETAIL.

RAILROAD MEN'S Y.M.C.A.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES HELD AT BRIGHTWOOD.

Governor and Mrs. Durbin Among Those in Attendance-A Pleasing Programme Rendered.

The sixth anniversary exercises of the railroad men's department of the Y. M. C. A. were held yesterday afternoon in Brightwood. Since this branch of the association i was begun in the suburb much interest has been taken in it by friends over the city. It was on account of this unusual interest yesterday that Superintendent Van Winkle ordered a special train run from the Union Station to carry the large crowd out to the ing in most of the battles of the campaign. | railroad shops in Brightwood. Beside the crowd from the city a large portion of the population of Brightwood attended the services. Governor and Mrs. Durbin and a time been appointed brigadier general. He party of friends went out on the 2 o'clock train in Superintendent Van Winkle's pri-

The ceremonies of the afternoon were held in a new building erected by the railroad company for its use in painting cars. It is situated in the middle of a group of other buildings. Everything about it is new. The exercises were of a twofold character-the holding of the anniversary services and the dedication of the new building. A large rostrum was erected in one end

of the building and it was decorated with American flags and bunting. Around the edges were placed potted ferns and palms. Long rows of benches capable of seating more than a thousand people were arranged down the middle of the huge building. Governor Durbin on his arrival presided as chairman of the meeting. In accepting the position he made a few remarks on the celebration of the day. He reviewed the work done by the association and its good influence on the railroad men. The Governor also spoke of the late Governor Mount and the interest he took in the rail-road men's division of the Y. M. C. A. because, he said, it was a Christian enter-

The Rev. H. J. Black, pastor of the Brightwood M. E. Church, then offered prayer. The Rev. Mr. Black was followed by Josiah Lilly, president of the central association. Mr. Lilly's remarks were mainly congratulatory to the members of the Brightwood association for the work they have accomplished. Miss Nettie Sweeney rendered a solo, "The Holy City." She was followed by the reading of the president's address. President Sites in his remarks spoke of the growth of the organization and its increasing popularity among railroad men. He also made an earnest plea for the continuance of the work. At the close of the president's speech a male quartet from the College-avenue Baptist Church rendered several pleasing vocal Deloss Everett, an engineer of forty

years' experience, who is third assistant is, in my opinion, perfect and the result engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, interested the large audience by

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